MISCELLANEOUS

1772. The value of purchases made through the Stores Purchase Committee in respect of Stationery, Printing and Writing paper, etc., amounted to Rs. 20,17,694-97 (Rs. 22,84,240-92).

Value of stock.

1773. The value of the opening balance of the stock at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,59,290-49 (Rs. 5,88,705-18). New stocks of the value of Rs. 20,32,178-42 were either purchased or received from the Government Presses at Bangalore, Mysore, Coorg and other offices. The total value of the stock handled during the year works out to Rs. 30,91,468-91 (Rs. 28,87,352-58). The value of issues made to the several offices in the State amounted to Rs. 20,57,020-24 (Rs. 18,28,062-09), leaving a balance of Rs. 10,34,448-67 (Rs. 10,59,290-49).

1774. Quotations received through the Stores Purchase Committee for the manufacture of six Kannada Typewriters for trial purposes in the first instance from the two firms, *viz.*, (1) Messrs. Remington Rand of India, Ltd., Bangalore and (2) Messrs. Rayala Corporation, Ltd., Madras, were under consideration.

1775. The value of stock of paper at the Government Branch Press, Mysore, was :—

	Rs.	nP.
Value of the opening balance ...	2,10,812	29
Value of papers received during the year ...	1,66,832	47
Value of papers issued ...	1,68,327	10
Value of closing balance ...	2,09,317	66

1776. The total demand against the several paying departments towards the cost of stationery articles and printing papers supplied to them during the year including the cost of papers supplied for printing forms and registers of the Municipalities and Local bodies amounted to Rs. 13,72,022-05 (Rs. 10,67,315-16). Against the demand, a sum of Rs. 4,03,407-77 was realised leaving a balance of Rs. 9,60,494-24 (Rs. 8,17,230-53).

(v) Horticulture.

1777. The season on the whole was favourable for the horticultural operations.

1778. In every district, a District Horticultural Inspector has been posted to help the people in spreading Horticulture.

1779. In order to popularise Horticulture and provide chance to the interested people to receive training in Horticulture, free Horticultural Training course was given at Lalbagh, Bangalore and at Curzon Park, Mysore, on every Sunday. These courses have been very popular for both the centres and every year nearly 100 students are undergoing training in this course.

1780. Nursery training in the practical Horticulture is also being given to number of people in Lalbagh Nursery.

1781. Experimental cultivation of new varieties of fruits and vegetables and their acclimatisation were under trial during the year.

1782. The Gliricidia and Cho-Cho was propogated in very large quantities in the farms and nurseries of the Department in all the Districts.

1783. Three new verieties of sweet Potatoes 5099, 5941 B and L 240 were introduced from United States of America.

1784. Fourteen varieties of Potatoes received from Holland were tried to ascertain their comparative yields, and they were also supplied to hundreds of growers all over the State for trial cultivation.

1785. Thirty different varieties of grapes were introduced from many parts of India and abroad to Lalbagh, Bangalore. During the year cuttings of these varieties were introduced in several gardens *viz.*, Bangalore-12,540, Kolar—7,710, Tumkur—3,130 and Chickmagalur—1,340.

1786. Many new varieties of Bougainvilleas like Mary Palmer, Bouginvillea Trinidad, Bougainvillea Rao were introduced and raised in Lalbagh.

1787. Nearly one hundred varieties of Crotons were raised and some of them were named. The Croton Khrushchv and Croton Bulganin varieties were sent to Russia.

1788. For the first time a comprehensive guide to the rich flora contained in the Lalbagh garden was prepared and published in the Lalbagh Centenary Souvenir under the title. " The Plant Wealth of Lalbagh ".

MISCEL-LANEOUS

1789. There were about 10,000 specimen plants in the Herbarium of Lalbagh, Bangalore.

1790. With a view to help the gardeners and the Staff of the Horticultural Department, a Co-operative Society has been started both at Bangalore and Mysore in 1957.

1791. The Lalbagh maintained its popularity and reputation as a place of botanical and horticultural interest and also as a place of public resort.

1792. During August 1957, Centenary of Lalbagh Gardens was celebrated. A special Centenary Horticultural Show was organised and exhibits were on show from different parts of India. A Centenary garden was laid out in the heart of the garden erecting a monument to commemorate this historic occasion.

Horticultural Development Scheme, Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad.

1793. A scheme for Horticultural Development in the Tungabhadra Ayacut area was sanctioned in May 1957 providing Rs. 90,480 towards recurring and non-recurring charges. The scheme consisted of establishment of a Model Orchard-*cum*-Nursery at Munirabad.

2. Extension of cultivation of fruits and vegetables in the localised area coming under "Bagath". A sum of Rs. 50,000 was also provided for granting loans to farmers for starting new orchards in the area.

Zoological Gardens, Mysore.

1794. Many improvements were made to the Zoological Gardens at Mysore. Fresh animals were imported to the Zoo during the year. The Zoological Garden has come to be considered as one of the best in India for the collection of animals and from the point of view of health of the animals.

Nandi Hill Station.

1795. The Hill Station is becoming more and more popular as a health resort and tourist centre. Seven new rooms were constructed to accommodate more visitors. All facilities and comforts for the visitors were provided. A Dispensary and Ayurvedic Hospital were also maintained throughout the year.

1796. In Maddur Horticultural Farm, fruit plants like guava, sapota, mango, lime, avocado, cocoanut, pomegranate, etc., were planted for propagation on large scale.

1797. In the Koramangala Farm, Bangalore, new varieties of vegetables introduced from time to time were being tried and multiplied in large scale for distribution.

Vegetables were also sold on large scale to public at reasonable rates. Grass is also grown on a large scale to meet the demand in the City.

1798. The work of laying out of gardens around Vidhana Soudha was taken up about the beginning of December 1957.

1799. Horticulture was made a subject of study in the Higher Secondary and Multi-purpose High Schools. In this connection, a suitable syllabus was formulated both for practical work and theory to be followed in schools.

1800. As a result of the increased activities of the Department and the assistance given to farmers it is seen that area under fruits and vegetables is steadily increasing in the districts. There was a great horticultural awakening in rural parts and more and more people were taking to vegetable and fruit growing.

1801. Special attention was taken for the development of Horticulture in the rural parts by introducing improved varieties of Horticultural crops and popularisation of the same, providing all technical assistance to the farmers in various matters.

(vi) Information and Publicity

General

1802. The Publicity Organization, which came into existence in 1924 as an associated office of the General and Revenue Secretariat, was re-organized in 1937 with a full-time Publicity Officer and two Assistant Publicity Officers. In 1949, it was again re-organized on a wider basis and was given the status of an independent organization styled as the "Department of Information" with a Principal Information Officer, a Deputy Information Officer and two Assistant Information Officers. The main aim of the re-organization was to ensure greater utility and higher efficiency in the field of publicity.

1803. In the year 1955, the Government decided to expand the Department and to systematize and centralize the publicity work. Accordingly, all the publicity units of the Departments of Public Health, Labour and L.S.G. were integrated with the Information Department.

1804 Consequent upon the reorganization of the State, the District set-up, which was already in existence in the